

The Bismarck Tribune.

A MASS convention of citizens of Dakota living south of the Forty-sixth parallel is called for at Huron on the 19th of June for the purpose of taking steps preliminary to organizing the state of Dakota. The move would be a good one if it embraced all first of a portion of Dakota. Dakota can never be divided, and it is folly to try to talk or think of such a thing. A movement of this sort will simply cause delay and vexation. There are precedents enough for action on the part of the whole territory, but there is no instance where a territory has divided itself. It has not been done; it can not be done. If democratic policy would not prevent division New England would not prevent division. New England was almost solid against division when the republicans could have done as they wished. New England was almost solid against division in the last congress, and New England would have prevented admission had it been urged in the last congress, but a democratic house would not dare withhold representation from Dakota if asked for the territory without division. New England would be forced to surrender.

There are advantages to be gained by division that are not more than balanced by admission as one grand state. One grand state such as Dakota would be admitted, will have two or three more power than two or three small states and save immensely in expense and gain accordingly in the love and respect of the people.

The Huron convention is a mistake which can only be rectified by calling a convention of the whole territory. Let that meeting call a convention consisting of representatives from each county or legislative district, to be held in August and let that convention, consisting of representatives from the whole territory, consider the question as to whether Dakota desires admission or still seeks division. If admission without division let a constitution be adopted and in November let there be an election of officers and let Dakota, in December, demand admission to the brotherhood of states, where it will soon take rank among the best in the Union.

BISMARCK suffers from almost every other town in the United States. Here almost every laboring man, mechanic or clerk owns his own home, thanks to Mr. Leam, Pye and others who made the own site fight in 1893. But now who own real estate in Bismarck are subjected to the present and future which brought order out of chaos, and to the success of the effort that let fall, for more than half of the value of that home. There is not a lot in the city today, excepting about 30 lots on Main street, that is not worth more than double what it was before the last election. Less than a year ago the editor of the TRIBUNE paid \$300 for three lots which he sold for \$550 to M. P. Shattuck, who has since sold these same lots for \$1,600. This is a fair measure of the improvement in values at Bismarck. This improvement resulted from the election of good men to office and it would be a shame to defeat the men now, even with good money, who have done most to bring about this improvement, because the old crowd demand their sacrifice. It cannot be that the voters of this city will permit such a thing. The TRIBUNE is not opposed to those rocks at the opposite of our dates and exceeds that they are, in fact, in good men, but the others are not good men, and are supported by a large majority of the business men of the city, because to oppose them would appear about like going back into the past when the impression of a very prevalent that Bismarck was not a safe place to put money, and a very desirable place to bring a family. This impression has changed, and now Bismarck is the favorite point for investment on the line of the North Pacific, and is certain, unless its prospects are smothered by mismanagement, to become the greatest commercial point between Lake Superior and the Rocky mountains.

THE Fargo Argus: The fact that President Arthur has been almost uniformly fortunate in the selection of the right man to fill important positions, greatly strengthens the probability that the report that Congressman Burrows, of Michigan, will be named as the successor of Postmaster General Howe, is well based. Aside from the fact that Mr. Burrows has special fitness for the position in his executive ability and special knowledge of the demands of the public service, he is a representative man of the prairie of the west to which the position is conceded. Ohio should not have the assurance to ask or expect any consideration in this connection, in view of the great array of its statesmen who "sit in high places." With the exception of the brief term of Secretary Chandler, Michigan has held no cabinet position under a republican administration, although it has ever been among the most faithful of the party, never faltering when the color was needed. The interests of that state are substantially identical with those of its neighbor, Wisconsin, and as Michigan felt that the honored and honored Mr. Howe was its representative in all but name, so Wisconsin will be glad to look to the brilliant statesman of her sister state as one whose fame and honors are largely its own. There is no man in the west whom the sagacious discernment of the president is more likely to single out as the best man

for the position than Congressman Burrows.

THE banquet to the members of the legislature from this district will be given at Valley City on the 4th of April. There should be a good attendance from Bismarck. No district was ever better represented than this district in the last legislature. Mr. Nickerson took rank at once among the brightest and best members of the council, and on every occasion proved that the right man had been selected for the place. Mr. Williams was chosen speaker, and to his labors Burleigh county is indebted for the only legislative favors, substantial ones at that, ever gained for this locality. Mr. Benson was one of the most useful, intelligent and energetic members of the house, and lost no opportunity to represent faithfully every portion of his district. He proved himself a man of sterling worth—deserving not only the confidence that was placed in him, but worthy of any favors that the future may bring him. His portion of the district owes it to him to show appreciation of his services by attendance at the banquet in his honor.

THE Huron Leader truly remarks: The members of the last legislature were the most respectable body of legislators that ever sat in Dakota. This is acknowledged by all who know the facts. It is the first assembly which was not disgraced by some of the members appearing in a drunken condition. A majority of the members were excellent gentlemen, who attended to their duties with great care. They were neither liars nor drunkards. They behaved themselves exceedingly well. Not one of them was made "town talk" of during his sixty days service.

As legislators they made many good laws—some of the best that Dakota has ever had. Why not give them credit for it? Why fling mud at these gentlemen just because they are members of a branch of government which is usually supposed to be a fit target for the prods of envious pencil-pushers?

THE location of the capital at some central point does away forever with the demand for a division of Dakota. Not a single reason can then be urged in favor of division. Division, it is true, will lay the foundation for two states and give Dakota four senators instead of two in congress, but it will also give two sets of state officers, which the tax payers of the territory will be required to support. It will involve the expense of two legislatures where one will answer the purpose as well. It will involve an additional expense of \$150,000 per annum while nothing is gained in return save two more persons in the United States senate. There are the arguments that lead to local opposition to division, and justifies the democrats in the position they have taken in congress. New England jealousy came to their aid, and has settled for all time the proposition for division.

THE matter of providing tenement houses ought not to be neglected. The construction of from one to five hundred tenement houses in Bismarck this year, will give us a wonderful boom, will employ a large amount of labor, accommodate families, and give an air of prosperity that will create confidence.

It would be easy enough to raise a subscription of fifty thousand dollars for railroad shops or some manufacturing enterprise, and it does seem that those who would be liberal subscribers to such a fund, should be ready to go into their pockets and improve property they now own, since the rentals would give them good interest, and the improvement would add to the value of property and make it more available for sale. Through a little effort, abundant capital can be secured for such a purpose. Attention ought to be turned in this direction. It will pay, and pay immensely.

EVERY citizen of Dakota ought to realize that the admission of our territory as a state will give us representation in congress equal to that of Nebraska. It will give us two senators and two representatives at once and additional representation in the lower house as fast as the development of the state justifies it. It will give us the control of over three million acres of school land, worth up to fifteen millions of dollars, will give us five per cent. of the value of all public lands disposed of at the several United States land offices, for public improvements, and five hundred thousand acres of land for the same purpose. There is everything to gain by admission and nothing to lose.

Hon. J. C. BURROWS, of Michigan, and a party of friends are enroute to Bismarck where some or all will locate. Mr. Burrows was one of the most brilliant men in the last congress where, as chairman of the committee on territories, he became interested in Dakota and now makes this observation trip. Mr. Burrows is a lawyer, one of the best in the land, and if he comes to Dakota he comes as a private citizen, not seeking political favor, of which he has had quite enough, but with a view to establishing himself in his profession. Bismarck wants such men and he will be warmly welcomed.

AGAIN and again the attention of those interested in the prosperity of Bismarck must be called to the lack of more facilities at Bismarck. There must be more room and that, too, at once. Last night

there were sixty more arrivals at the Merchants hotel than could be taken care of. And this is but the beginning of the boom. The chamber of commerce ought to hold a meeting today and ask the railroad company to order at once the construction of the contemplated immigrant house. Tenement houses must be provided. There is prosperity in it. There is disaster in failure to act at once.

IT WAS not until the hoodoo days were over that Bismarck commenced to prosper. It began to improve when men were elected to office because of their ability and business standing in the community, rather than because they were somebody's friend or somebody's enemy. Personal enmities ought not to figure in an election campaign. Those only should be elected who are willing to become public officers in the true sense—who will be as faithful in the management of their public trusts as we should desire our servants to be in handling private trusts.

JUDGE MOODY tenders his opinion that the capital removal commission is unconstitutional, and offers his services for a contest. The judge is a good lawyer, but unfortunately a man who is governed by strong prejudices. Governor Ordway defeated him for re-appointment, and of course were he not a Yankton man he could be counted upon to oppose any scheme originated or supported by the governor.

SPEAKER WILLIAMS, in an interview published in the Inter-Ocean, favors the admission of Dakota without division, and expresses the belief that a majority of the citizens of the territory are in favor of one grand state, which will be the peer of Ohio or Pennsylvania in wealth and influence within the next few years.

THE Yankton Herald continues its abuse of the capital commission, and makes no discrimination in classing all members from North Dakota in the late legislature as a gang of thieves and plunderers.

Breaking Prairies.

[Dakota Farmer.] Considerable diversity of opinion prevails as to the proper time and the right depth to break prairie. In some of the older states the practice is to break almost entirely in the month of June, and thus allow the breaking of the soil until the next season, or perhaps back-set it in the fall. This practice has some show of reason in most prairie countries, from the fact that it takes all of the allotted time for the soil to rot sufficiently to raise a crop. But here in Dakota the case is different. The prairie soil breaks about as easily as the meadow land, and in the eastern states, in other states three or four yokes of cattle are required to break with, while here one good yoke can break from an acre to an acre and a half a day. It follows, then, that the soil is not set so fast as it would be in the east, and it is a fact that good crops of corn, flax and potatoes have been raised from soil turned the same season. Now while it may be good practice for a farmer to break in June if he chooses, still to the majority it will be more advantageous to begin breaking as soon as the frost leaves the ground. Breaking done late in the fall is equally as good, and in some cases better than early spring breaking. For a majority of farmers in this country early spring has a two-fold advantage, from the fact that a good crop may be raised the first year. The soil is not so treacherous but that the grain roots can penetrate it and secure an abundance of plant food in the soil and breathe it. Breaking done in July or August is almost worthless unless the grass has been cut or burned off before commencing. A heavy growth of grass turned under burls the soil upon its edge and the soil is not set so fast as it would be in the east, and it is a fact that good crops of corn, flax and potatoes have been raised from soil turned the same season. 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The Bismarck Tribune.

BY LOUNSBERRY & JEWELL.

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Eight pages, containing a summary of the news of the week, both foreign and local, published every Friday, sent, postage paid, to any address for \$2.00, six months, \$5.00.

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The DAILY TRIBUNE will be found on file at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, and at the reading rooms throughout the east.

THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

Gov. Ordway has issued an address to the members of the fifteenth legislative assembly and the people generally, advance sheets of which are published in the Sioux City Journal of March 30. The Journal, commenting on it, says: "This address will at least demonstrate to the people of the territory that Gov. Ordway is a close student of the public business with which he is connected, and that he has a thoroughly comprehensive grasp of the affairs of the territory." The governor reviews the work of his administration, and points with evident pride to the present sound financial condition of the territory. He quotes the capital commission bill as passed by the legislature and approved by him, and enters into a detailed defense of its provisions, as follows:

The provisions of the above act are substantially the same as those under which Indiana and Nebraska provided for the location and erection of their commodious capitol buildings without cost to the taxpayers. With such examples of foresight before them, is it all strange that the governor and legislative assembly in whom the sole power is vested, should utilize this time of unexampled prosperity in building up new towns to secure suitable capitol buildings without increasing the burden of taxation?

The statements industriously circulated through the Associated press and otherwise from Yankton that the capital removal bill was rushed through without being printed or due consideration is not true. It was introduced in the house on the 21 day of March, laid over and printed copies laid upon the desks of the members before it was acted upon by that body. When it reached the council it laid over for its several readings, and was referred to a committee of five, two of whom were its most bitter opponents. It was reported back to the council, with numerous important amendments, which were fully discussed before adoption by the council. The bill subsequently went back to the house, where all the council amendments were concurred in by more than a two-thirds vote. When it reached the executive office, its provisions were carefully considered before approval.

It had been well known all over the territory during nearly all of the entire session, that the question of the removal of the seat of government from Yankton was being earnestly considered by the legislative assembly. The statement that nearly all the votes for the commission bill came from North Dakota or districts above the 46th parallel, is also untrue. Of the fifteen votes given for the bill in the lower house, a majority (eight) came from southern Dakota, and in the upper house of the seven votes given for the measure a majority (four) were likewise from council districts south of the 46th parallel. The twenty-two members sustaining the bill represented every council district in the territory except Yankton. Fourteen of the supporters of the commission bill were farmers, while all but three or four of the members in both houses who opposed it were lawyers, merchants, or real estate speculators.

The full statement of the vote and avocations of a majority of the members supporting the measure ought to satisfy a discriminating public, as it has the executive, that the act was the deliberate judgment of men who could not be controlled or hoodwinked by outside pressure, which was heavily brought to bear against it by powerful corporations, as well as by Yankton people.

It will be seen that authority is given the governor by the act to issue an order removing the territorial offices and for transacting the public business at some other point than Yankton, pending the selection of a site and the erection of public buildings. This power was never sought by the executive, or contemplated by the legislative assembly, until the unrebuked vilifications of the members of the legislature and the executive by the mercenary press of Yankton raised the pertinent question whether the territorial offices should longer be continued at such an inconvenient point, and where the amenities of official and social life were so completely ignored.

A change of the seat of government by concurrent action of the governor and the legislative assembly, as provided for in section 1855 of the organic act, from the extreme southeastern portion of a territory nearly 400 miles square to a more central and accessible point, should not, in any well-organized community, subject those entrusted by the laws of congress

with the power to make such change, to diabolical abuse and infamous calumny. For myself, as the executive of the territory, I take this occasion to brand as false and infamously malicious each and every accusation put forth by a venal press that there has been any bargain, arrangement, or improper understanding between the executive and any member of the legislative assembly, in any way connected with the passage of the bill for the removal of the seat of government, or of any other bill, or for the confirmation of any nomination, during the late session or any other session of the legislative assembly since I assumed office.

MESSRS. HUGHES, Mathews, Meyers, Scott and Spaulding, members of the capital commission, were in Sioux City the other day, when a Journal reporter attempted to interview them, but found them very much disinclined to talk about the capital removal or anything other matter connected with their mission. They were eloquent, however, in their praise of Sioux City. From the meagre advice which he was able to get the reporter came to the conclusion that the destination of these gentlemen is Swan Lake, Turner county, D. T., where Judge Kiddier is holding court. The report continues: "The bill provides that each of the commissioners shall give a bond of \$40,000, to be approved by a supreme court justice, and for the purpose of such approval it is supposed that Judge Kiddier would be the most convenient as well as the most accessible judge. How many bonds have been approved it is not possible yet to state, but it is regarded as approximately sure that Messrs. Mathews, Spaulding, Myers and Scott have consummated that important part of the business. The place of the meeting may be and may not be Yankton. Capt. Hughes said yesterday that he regarded the provision in the bill relating to Yankton as the place of meeting as merely directory like many other provisions in statutes and not compulsory. He thought that it wasn't necessary that the commission should 'have any truck with Yankton' unless it so desired, and that the commission could meet as well in one place in Dakota as another. Whether this would intimidate that Yankton is not to be honored by the presence of the commissioners upon their organization is a question; but one thing seems to be certain and that is, that if the Yankton people have no love for the commission, the feeling is somewhat mutual, and the more Yankton does to make the commission uncomfortable the more the commission will give the present capital a wide berth.

An interested and observing gentleman who has been in as favorable a position as anybody to 'speak by the book,' said yesterday: 'These commissioners don't propose to put themselves in a position to have papers served on them which will cause them to suspend operations, if they know it—the meaning of which might be taken to infer that the commissioners are not anxious to be presented with an injunction from Judge Edgerton's court, and don't feel like taking any more chances for delay than are necessary. What the programme for today will be no one can tell. Several of the commissioners were seen to go to the office of a prominent lawyer yesterday, and it is probable that the consultations held were confined to that place.'

The Yankton people have determined to kill off Ordway. He displeased them and his head must fall in the basket. The Yankton people still have a grip at Washington and for years while Ordway was one of them he was a fine fellow and all right. But as soon as he became one of the people of Dakota the Yankton ring raise a howl and send to Washington for his head. The many jobs and crimes he has been charged with were never mentioned by the honest (?) Yankton ring until he signified his approval of removing the capital of the territory to some more convenient and suitable location than where it has been for the past twenty-one years. It is now learned while he was sergeant-at-arms of the house of representatives that he was a bad man and not fit for governor of Dakota. It will be remembered that when Ordway was in Grand Forks at the contest for the delegateship the Yankton people hung upon him and obeyed his every wish. The capital question has changed the status of affairs and now Ordway must go. It is but recently that the governor has cut loose from the ring around the old capital that has desired to control the politics of the territory, and it is a real pity that he is not allowed to be governor of the territory awhile instead of governor of Yankton. It is to be hoped that his successor may be selected from the territory and that it will not require a four years residence to learn what the people of the territory desire, and what the needs of the fast growing empire of the west really are.—[Grand Forks Plaindealer.]

The Valley City Times, speaking of the attempt of South Dakota to set up a state government for itself, says: 'The cry of South Dakota for division is from the same cause that led the secession of the southern states in 1860. Then the southern states of the Union lost their control of national affairs, and like a petted and spoiled child, didn't want to stay in your old house any longer.' The same is true of South Dakota today. They have lost their grip on the controlling power of the affairs of the western empire of Dakota, and howl for secession. They urge no reason other than that we of the

north are not pure enough for the cow county statesmen to associate with. North Dakota demanded a just recognition of her importance, and the southern half, being forced to grant it, rebels. We are content to enter the Union as one grand commonwealth which will in a few very years be the peer of any. Nothing is to be gained by division, except the addition of two United States senators and two representatives, too little a boon for the price paid. It will entail on the people double the tax to sustain two sets of state officers where one set will serve the purpose. Our representation in congress will increase as rapidly as our population warrants it.

The Bismarck TRIBUNE says that admission as a whole "will give us control of over three million acres of school land, worth upward of fifteen million dollars, will give us five per cent. of the value of all public lands disposed of at the several United States land offices, for public improvements, and five hundred thousand acres of land for the same purpose." If division comes before admission each half will receive but its share of this immense amount, and will require to support therefrom just as much state machinery as would be required were the territory to be admitted intact. It is virtually keeping two fires burning, when one will suffice. Dakota has nothing to gain by division and everything to lose.

THE TRIBUNE modestly claims to have been endorsed by the result of the city elections. The ticket headed by J. W. Raymond was elected by an overwhelming majority, excepting R. B. Mason, who was defeated by M. P. Slattery by six votes for alderman in the First ward. Aside from that, every man on the citizens' or people's ticket was elected. The opposition put up good men, but to elect them looked too much like condemning others equally good, because of the improved state of affairs that was brought about through a change in administration one year ago. The TRIBUNE does not care to crow over the defeated ones, but does congratulate the city upon the result of the election.

Raymond's total vote for mayor was 438; Maratta's 219 and Smith's 58. Raymond's majority over both 214. Geo Reed's total for city treasurer was 473; McKinney's 229; Reed's majority 244. Major Woods' total vote for city clerk was 422. P. Leo's 284; Woods majority 138. Hare's total vote for city justice was 428; Stewart's 234, and Healey's 75. Hare's majority over both 129. For alderman First ward, Slattery's vote was 134; Goff's 136; Deitrich's 119; Mason 128.

For aldermen Second ward Wakeman's vote was 111; Peterson's 114; Emmons' 64, and Hanauer 62. For aldermen Third ward, Griffin's vote was 166; Bogue's 137; Malloy 106, and Marsh 76. The city council for the ensuing year will therefore consist of Goff, Slattery, Wakeman, Peterson, Griffin and Bogue, and every one interested can be assured that the affairs of the city will, for the ensuing year, be conducted upon business principles.

The TRIBUNE regrets the defeat of Mr. Mason, but congratulates the city upon the election in his stead, of a square business man, whose whole interest is in the city, and who can be counted upon to do right under all circumstances.

The Pierre Journal says: To any person of competent, unbiased, common sense, it must be plainly manifest that it was utterly impossible for the legislature or a hastily composed committee of it, to have selected and located a site for the capital. Consider for a moment the rush and crush of business that weighed the members down and required every instant of their time in the sixty brief days allowed for them to enact the official duties. Therefore are we of the opinion that their action was admirable and the commission plan was wise and proper in adoption and selection, and we congratulate the measure and its designs.

DENNIS HANNIFIN says there never was a finer organization than theirs in the last campaign, but when the roll was called the generals—Maratta, McLean, Macnider, and others—were found to be absent without leave, and that in addition to that they had run in on them a third horse. Hence the defeat. Galloway, Fortune and Glass were not equal to the emergency.

PROBABLY no man ever had such a love of the governing business as Gen. Butler, and he appears to be gratifying that passion to the full extent of his opportunities. The chief executive of too many of our American commonwealths are mere figureheads. Butler is impressive because he is energetic and satanic.

THE Valley City Record tries to demonstrate that "boom editions" are injurious to the locality boomed. It is the most strained and absurd performance in the way of argument that the TRIBUNE has seen in many a day. Ask the Bismarck chamber of commerce whether such publications pay.

AN Ohio paper speaks of Keifer as a "finished" statesman. That was the opinion entertained by the Washington correspondents, who did their part toward finishing him.

THE Huron Leader man chronicles local happenings under the heading "Huron on the Jim Jams." It must be a hilarious community.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—A dispatch from Globe, Ariz., says: A Silver Belt newspaper has received the following from San Carlos: The Indian captured here this forenoon in Borishish, of Kicholish's band. He says: "I left Chiricahua three days ago. There are two bands in Arizona—Chato, 25 men, and Geronimo, 80. The Juh Utes are left in the Batano mountains, Mexico, with three men and five women. Loco is in a stronghold four days march from Casa Grande, with fourteen remnants of Victoria's band and all the women of the bands now out. Natchel Cochise's son is with Chato. The two bands left camp in Mexico twenty-two days ago. One came to the Whetstone mountains, near Tombstone, the other came up into Arizona further east. I left the band near Pueblo Viego. They intended to go north to the Mogolian mountains and then go south to the place where Col. Garcia had his fight last year. These Indians are all from the San Carlos reservation, except fourteen of Victoria's band. They left the reservation a year ago. These are all the Indians in Mexico on the warpath, and controlled by Geronimo. Loco lives apart from them. A majority want to return to the reservation and Loco is anxious to surrender, but the others will not let them. The Indian captured is ironed in the guard house.

[Signed] DAVIS, Lieut. Commanding.

A B-a-a-d Man for Mayor. CINCINNATI, O., April 3.—A sensation was created in the rooms of the Duckworth democratic club this morning by an effort of Mayor Means to shoot John Brady, county jailer. Both are members of the club, and had spent the night at the rooms hearing election returns.

Early this morning the mayor, who had been drinking, made threats going to insult Brady, who was up stairs. Means went up stairs and friends got Brady down stairs. Means followed, when the men seized him, but he finally drew a revolver. Brady, seeing this, drew his and demanded that Means be taken away. This was done, and bloodshed prevented. Brady and Means have not been on good terms for two years.

Carter Harrison to the Front. CHICAGO, April 3.—In the election here today for city and township officers and members of the city council, there were but two general city tickets, one straight democratic, headed by the Hon. Carter H. Harrison, present incumbent, for mayor; the other by Judge Eugene Cary, the joint candidate of the republicans and independent citizens, on the platform of high

TELEGRAPHIC CLEANINGS.

THE COMMISSIONERS GET INTO YANKTON—AND OUT.

The Chicago Election—Critical Condition of Peter Cooper—The Apaches—Fatal Prize Fight in Pennsylvania, Etc., Etc.

The Commission Enter Yankton.

YANKTON, April 3.—The capital commission reached Yankton at 5:30 this morning on a special train, and ran through town thirty miles an hour, and organized while running through. They halted just before crossing the limits of the city, for a few minutes. The officers of the commission are: Alex. Hughes, Yankton, president; Milo Scott, Grand Forks, treasurer; Ralph Wheeler, secretary. The commission went through on the run because afraid of the service of injunction proceedings, but no such service was intended, as it would conflict with other proceedings. Papers were served on Hughes this morning in an action of the nature of quo warrant, brought by the territory on information of the district attorney, against the commission, to declare the law unconstitutional, and the acts of the commission illegal and void.

SIOUX CITY, April 3.—The Dakota capital commission, who have been in Sioux City for a week past, left for Yankton after midnight last night, and arrived there this morning. There a hurried organization was effected, and the committee proceeded to Scotland. This course was adopted to escape an injunction which Yankton parties are anxious to serve. A meeting in Yankton prior to the 8th of April, was made necessary by the language of the act of the commission, which provides that the commission shall meet there within thirty days from the date of the passage of the act, for the purpose of organization. The commissioners will probably not meet soon again in Yankton.

A Washington Tragedy.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Frederick De Frenville, a former member of the signal corps, tonight shot and killed his wife and then killed himself, at his wife's home in East Washington. De Frenville and his wife separated about eight months since, the woman refusing to live with him on account of his intemperate habits. Mrs. De Frenville, who was a Dane, has been employed as translator in the agricultural department, and lived alone. This evening De Frenville went to the house and demanded admission. Being refused, he started to break the door down, when his wife sent a man who was in the house through the back entrance for a policeman. Before the man returned De Frenville had broken the door in and killed his wife and himself. No one witnessed the tragedy, but when the neighbors, alarmed by the pistol shots, entered the house, the found Mrs. De Frenville shot through the brain, and her murder lying dead beside her with a revolver in his hand. The motive of the deed is supposed to have been the jealousy of De Frenville and his wife's refusal to live with him.

THE POSTMASTER GENERALSHIP.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—At a cabinet meeting to-day, the vacancy in the postmaster generalship was under discussion. The president will not leave here for Florida until Thursday or Friday, and will probably fill the vacancy to-morrow or next day.

THE PRESIDENT AND JUDGE CONGER.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The president has decided to suspend action in the case of Judge Conger, associate justice of the supreme court of the territory of Montana, until the charges preferred against him shall have been fully investigated. Judge Conger is a brother of Senator Conger, and the president's action is a result of his intercession.

The Apaches.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The war department has received no official information with regard to the report that Gen. Crook had issued an order to his men to take no prisoners in engagements which may take place with the Indians now on the warpath, and the report is discredited.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—A dispatch from Globe, Ariz., says: A Silver Belt newspaper has received the following from San Carlos: The Indian captured here this forenoon in Borishish, of Kicholish's band. He says: "I left Chiricahua three days ago. There are two bands in Arizona—Chato, 25 men, and Geronimo, 80. The Juh Utes are left in the Batano mountains, Mexico, with three men and five women. Loco is in a stronghold four days march from Casa Grande, with fourteen remnants of Victoria's band and all the women of the bands now out. Natchel Cochise's son is with Chato. The two bands left camp in Mexico twenty-two days ago. One came to the Whetstone mountains, near Tombstone, the other came up into Arizona further east. I left the band near Pueblo Viego. They intended to go north to the Mogolian mountains and then go south to the place where Col. Garcia had his fight last year. These Indians are all from the San Carlos reservation, except fourteen of Victoria's band. They left the reservation a year ago. These are all the Indians in Mexico on the warpath, and controlled by Geronimo. Loco lives apart from them. A majority want to return to the reservation and Loco is anxious to surrender, but the others will not let them. The Indian captured is ironed in the guard house.

[Signed] DAVIS, Lieut. Commanding.

A B-a-a-d Man for Mayor.

CINCINNATI, O., April 3.—A sensation was created in the rooms of the Duckworth democratic club this morning by an effort of Mayor Means to shoot John Brady, county jailer. Both are members of the club, and had spent the night at the rooms hearing election returns. Early this morning the mayor, who had been drinking, made threats going to insult Brady, who was up stairs. Means went up stairs and friends got Brady down stairs. Means followed, when the men seized him, but he finally drew a revolver. Brady, seeing this, drew his and demanded that Means be taken away. This was done, and bloodshed prevented. Brady and Means have not been on good terms for two years.

Carter Harrison to the Front.

CHICAGO, April 3.—In the election here today for city and township officers and members of the city council, there were but two general city tickets, one straight democratic, headed by the Hon. Carter H. Harrison, present incumbent, for mayor; the other by Judge Eugene Cary, the joint candidate of the republicans and independent citizens, on the platform of high

license for saloons, and stringent enforcement of laws against the criminal classes. The campaign was characterized by an unusual amount of bitter personality. The day was bright and pleasant, and a very large vote, for a mere city election, was polled. By 9 o'clock it became evident that the entire democratic city ticket was elected, unless there was an unusual amount of off-voting. The majority for Harrison grew with every return. At this hour, 11:15, returns from 116 precincts, over three-quarters of the city, gave Harrison 9,238 majority. Returns on other officers very incomplete, and coming in slowly.

No More Discrimination.

ST. PAUL, April 3.—Representatives of the North Pacific and Manitoba roads have been in Chicago for some time trying to make arrangements with the three lines running from that city to St. Paul, to prevent them from discriminating in favor of central Dakota and against all other points in the northwest. A scale of freight and emigrant rates has been agreed upon that will give all points upon the North Pacific and Manitoba roads whatever rates their position entitles them to, and that will prevent the hitherto unjust discrimination.

Marriage of Louise Evans.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Louise Warden Evans and Dr. Charles D. Souder were married to-day by Bishop Williams, assisted by Rev. Dr. Satterland. The bride is a daughter of ex-Secretary of State Evans. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was given at the residence of the bride's parents to about 150 guests, including Whitelaw Reid and wife, Justice Matthews, of the supreme court, Bishop Doane, Chauncey M. Depew and wife, and Hamilton Fish and wife. Jennie Matthews, daughter of Justice Matthews, was bridesmaid.

Unprovoked Murder.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 3.—A special from Bowling Green, Ky., says: Scott Oliver shot and killed John Walton at 9:30 this morning in John Smith's saloon, on account of a trifling dispute over cards. Oliver was holding the stakes for Walton and Collinder, who having a misdeal asked for their money, fifty cents. Oliver declined to return it, and without any warning fired. The ball entered the left temple, producing death in one hour. Walton was formerly from Sandusky, Ohio. He is a German. Oliver was raised here, and is 22 years of age.

Gen. Reynolds's Escape.

MILWAUKEE, April 3.—Gen. Thomas Reynolds, late pension agent at Madison, who fraudulently obtained \$5,000, will escape punishment, the United States attorney at Madison having received a letter from Attorney-General Brewster authorizing him to enter a nolle prosequi when the case comes up, provided Reynolds returns the amount taken. He was accused of collecting pensions for widows who had been dead some years.

Killed in a Prize Fight.

PITTSBURGH, April 3.—A DuBois, Pa., special says: In a prize fight here last evening between Mike McLaughlin and Martin Linkey, miners, six rounds were fought. In the last round both men clinched and fell, Linkey breaking his neck in the fall, which resulted in instantaneous death. McLaughlin gave himself up to the authorities. The participants in the fight were not over 18 years of age.

Peter Cooper Dangerously Ill.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Peter Cooper, the philanthropist, was taken sick a few days ago and soon nearly recovered. Venturing out, however, he caught fresh cold, which settled into pneumonia. To-night his condition is pronounced dangerous as his advanced age, 93 years, makes his recovery a matter of extreme doubt.

Farnell Won't Come.

LONDON, April 3.—The Standard says: On account of the threatened division of the Irish party, it is probable that Farnell will not go to America.

Navigation on the Yellowstone.

[Sioux City Journal.]

By consulting the old-time captains now in the city, the Journal has been able to obtain a brief history of the business on the Yellowstone river from the opening of navigation in 1869. In that year the steamers Alton, Capt. R. B. Bailey, and Cutler, Capt. Abe Hutchinson, went to a point forty-five miles from the mouth of the river to cross Gen. Sully's command, at the place now known as Crane's ranch. The next trip was by the steamer Key West, which started from Sioux City ten years ago, April 14, to ascertain if the river was navigable. The object of this trip was to see if the military expedition that was to escort the North Pacific surveyors could be supplied by boat at the mouth of the Powder river. The boat was under the command of Gen. J. W. Forsythe, of Gen. Sheridan's staff. Dan Scott, of the Sioux City Journal, was the correspondent of the trip. The boat reached the Yellowstone on May 6, and made a successful trip to Powder river, and for 245 miles. In June the steamers Peninah, Key West and Far West, owned by Bismarck Fort Rice, across country, under the command of Gen. Stanley. The boats carried all of the command across the river and then returned out of the river. The next boat was the steamer Josephine, which went up in September, to reconnoiter the command, returning to Buford on the 17th of September, with nine companies of troops and twenty-eight officers.

There was no boat on the river in 1874. In 1875 Gen. Sheridan ordered Gen. Forsythe to take the steamer Josephine and make a complete exploration of the stream. The boat left trip to a point now known as Huntley, 450 miles from the mouth, where George W. Smith and Will Hagy, of Sioux City, have a large store. The results of that trip were that the expedition under Gen. Terry in 1876 was sent against the hostile Sioux, as it was found that the troops could be supplied at the mouth of the Big Horn by steamboat. If it had not been for the steamer the North Pacific railroad would probably have failed to extend across the Missouri by this time, as the expedition under Oster could not have caused the country being occupied by troops, the boats used in 1874 to supply the expedition were the Far West, Tiger, Benton, Silver Lake, Carroll, Yellowstone, Durfee and Josephine, of which the last named is the only boat still on the river.

In 1877, the year that Forts Oster and Keogh were built, there were a large number of boats in the river. The following is a complete list: Far West, Western, Tiger Yellowstone, Peninah, Gen. Meade, Gen. Sherman, Florence Meyer, Oquonah, the best being being blown to pieces in a storm at the mouth of the Powder river—Savannah, Kendall, Weaver, Victoria, Astor, Fanchon, J. C. Fletcher, Lida Wave, Silver City, J. H. Rankin—sunk at the mouth of O'Fallen creek—Rosebud, Big Horn, Fontanella, Gen. Stanley and Josephine. Of these boats the only ones now in use. In 1877 the Rosebud, Butte, Helena, Elipso, Gen. Sherman, Bathebor, Big Horn, Gen. Gus

ter, Yellowstone, Gen. Barker, Gen. Terry, Gen. Tompkins, Peninah and Gen. Meade, ran up the river.

In 1870 the Western, Bathebor, Terry, Benton, Rosebud, Big Horn, Helena, Gen. Barker, and Yellowstone were in the river. The Yellowstone sunk in Buffalo rapids this year.

In 1880 the Rosebud, Big Horn, Nellie Peck, Gen. Terry, Bathebor, Butte, Helena, Western and Josephine made the river alive with their smoke.

In 1881 the Bathebor, Josephine, Rosebud, Big Horn, Helena, Black Hills and Elipso were in the river.

In 1882 the Elipso made one trip, the Gen. Terry one trip, and the Bathebor four short trips in connection with railroad work. It is believed that the steamboating on the Yellowstone was thus ended, as another boat will probably never go up the stream.

Up the Line.

The kids of Virginia City are afflicted with what the Madisonian calls a sort of ophthalmic complaint. They ought to take something for it.

The Dillon amateur minstrels gave an entertainment last Wednesday night. More lynchings was expected during the night, but so far everything is quiet.

The Benton bar association requires and will see that each professional man before practicing in such in that county, shall pay a license of \$16 per annum.

George Gaily, of Dillon, was bucked off of a mule last week, resulting in a dislocated shoulder. Charles Flynn, of Blacktail, was similarly injured by being thrown from a wagon.

In New Orleans, March 10, the Montana horse, Hicory Jim, ran 1:06 1/2 in a five-eighths mile race, time 1:06 1/2. On March 13, he won a 1,200 yard race, conquering the horse that had beaten him on the 10th; time, 1:10.

A dramatic company is being organized in Salt Lake City, to play through Utah, Idaho and Montana. In making the fact the Butte Inter-Mountain says: "Unless it is a first-class troupe, the manager will find it infinitely to his advantage to confine his operations to Utah and Idaho. The next one-horse troupe that strikes this country will get scorned."

A couple of weeks ago Charles Redcliffe, a workman on the North Pacific at Last Chance, in Missoula county, entered the saloon of W. B. Collins and asked for a drink. Collins told him to go where he had spent his money. Collins then seized a shovel that was standing behind the bar, and attacked Redcliffe, beating him over the head with it, crushing his skull. Collins has left the country.

Farmers Backing the Railroad.

[Helena Herald.]

Farmers in the Missouri valley, who have interposed objections to building the railroad grade through their property without fair and just compensation for damages entailed by severing their ranches in twain and inflicting other injuries to their property, are said to be determined to "hold the fort" and prevent the advance of the work until a satisfactory understanding is arrived at. Mr. Job Thompson, now in the city, and others of his neighbors, claim that they are fighting for their own, that the railroad right of way does not come within or anywhere near the limits of their farms, and that in passing across their fenced fields and cutting up their lands they are entitled to damages to the amount they thus sustain, and demand that equitable settlement be made with them before the engineers and graders proceed further. Mr. Thompson and graders represents are willing to submit the question of damages to arbitration or the rights respectively of the settlers and the railroad to the courts.

EMERALD (Pa.) Vindicator: "Westward the star of empire takes its way." Thousands of people are emigrating to the rich and productive lands of Dakota and Montana. The railroads are taxed to their utmost capacity to accommodate the colonies going there. We welcome this tidal wave, and trust that it will continue, and strike many of our people, especially those of our mining and manufacturing towns and cities. Nothing like mother earth for a sure and comfortable living.

The Yankton Press of the 23rd contains this somewhat facetious paragraph. An excited farmer from Clay county was in town yesterday informing the people that 400 mounted farmers from Clay county were to be in Yankton the day the capital commission meets. We give this information as early as possible, so that his excellency will have time to buckle on his armor, though there is probably not a word of truth in the statement.

REGISTER ARMSTRONG, of the Huron land office, has been engaged by the Harper Bros. to write the chapter on Dakota for the new geography which is soon to be issued by them.

Notice of Homestead Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., April 2, 1883.
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to secure final entry thereof at this office before May, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m. viz:

William P. Williams, Homestead entry No. 222, made February 16, 1881, for the east half of the southwest quarter of section 18 in township 18 north of range 78 west, and names the following as his witnesses: John P. Jones, Thomas Williams, Park Robinson and Jeremiah Williams, all of Burleigh county, D. T. postoffice address Bismarck, D. T. 43-49d JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Contest.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Bismarck, D. T., April 2, 1883.
Complaint having been entered at this office by Isaac Rand against William H. Coughlin, dated May 2, 1881, touching his homestead entry No. 302, dated May 2, 1881, and the north half of the southwest quarter of section 24, township 18 north of range 78 west, and names the following as his witnesses: John P. Jones, Thomas Williams, Park Robinson and Jeremiah Williams, all of Burleigh county, D. T. postoffice address Bismarck, D. T. 43-49d JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., March 29, 1883.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to secure final entry thereof at this office before May, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m. viz:

Michael Hess, Declaratory statement No. 601, filed Oct. 2, 1882, and alleging settlement Sept. 29, 1882, for the west half of the lot 1, sec. 30, town 139 north, range 79 west, and the lot of 1/4, 1/4, and 1/4, names the following as his witnesses: Patrick Flaherty and Patrick Morris, all of Burleigh county, D. T. postoffice address Bismarck, D. T. 43-49d JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Contest.

U. S. LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D

and Jobbers of
Colens & Trimmings,

WEATHER BULLETIN.

The following, reported especially for the Tribune, shows the condition of the weather at the various points mentioned at 9:30 last evening. Observations at all stations taken at the same moment of time:

Stations.	Temp.	Dir.	Veloc.	State
		Wind.	Wind.	Weather
Bismarck	28	E	SE	Fresh
Stevenson	28	E	SE	Clear
Butford	30	E	SE	Light
Keoch	44	E	SE	Fresh
Billings	30	NE	Light	Cloudy
Deadwood	30	NE	Light	Cloudy
Helena	30	NE	Light	Cloudy
Benton	35	NE	Light	Clear
Magnolia	27	N	Light	Clear
Northwood	27	N	Light	Clear
St. Paul	26	N	Light	Clear

C. CRAMER
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

THE BANNER CITY

Don't forget that entertainment this evening at the reading room.

Have you noticed how nicely Dan Eisenberg has dressed his new windows?

Frank Frisby, the new drugist, is receiving daily large quantities of goods.

The plasterers have commenced operations in the second story of the Central block.

S. B. Lawrence received yesterday morning, two thoroughbred horses from the east.

J. P. Hoagland has sold within the last three days eight car loads of lumber to settlers.

Mr. Wilcox, of Elmira, N. Y., is now in the city in the interest of a large colony in Elmira.

The majority of Ballows over Belmes for mayor of Mandan, was 45—the vote being 189 to 144.

They are still drilling through: sort of soap stone at the artesian well, at the depth of 1,030 feet.

Mr. Hyman, the tailor, will occupy the store room next door to W. B. Watson, with D. I. Bailey.

Last night's train had in tow seven coaches, loaded down with passengers, three baggage and one express car.

Religious services, conducted by the Rev. L. E. Hanna, will be held at Menoken next Sunday, forenoon and evening.

About 200 German people were aboard last night's train to the north.

Mr. J. C. Brown, of Quincy, Ohio, has purchased through E. N. Carey two lots in the N. P. addition, block 44, for \$950.

F. P. Benjamin, of the Berthold stage line, arrived last evening and will pass over the line causing the hearts of all to rejoice.

The proprietors of the Merchants hotel have leased the Franklund house, which gives them sleeping accommodations for thirty additional guests.

The dance at the International hotel last night was a very pleasant affair—everyone present enjoying themselves greatly. About forty-five numbers were sold.

W. H. Bratton, who is in charge of the Lewis-ton colony, has made arrangements to go into the lumber business at Sterling. He now has a large stock in transit.

The name of the postoffice at Clarke farm has been changed to the name of the farm, and will be changed in the near future.

Hon. J. C. Nickens, of Jamestown, will arrive at Bismarck this evening.

Mr. A. F. Sherwood, of the military telegraph office, has 160 acres of land within one mile of town that he offers to sell in lots of one to five acres, or in larger quantities as desired. See ad. on first page.

W. B. Shurtz, the brick-hued cooper, toed, upright, downright, self-adjustable boomer for Speed, came up from his hacienda yesterday afternoon to mingle for a brief season in the dazzling whirl of city life.

Sioux City Journal: The steamer Kookuk, the first of the season, arrived at Dubuque on the 29th. In her cargo was a consignment of 500 barrels of whisky for Bismarck. It (the whisky) was forwarded by rail.

McLean & Macleider have erected a new awning in front of their store and have moved their dry goods stock into the upper story to give room for building new shelving with a view of doing an exclusive grocery business.

Miss Mary Taylor, daughter of the Methodist preaching elder of the Niles, Michigan, district, was in Bismarck yesterday for the purpose of entering a homestead claim at Dawson, Dakota, where her brother, Frank Taylor, now resides.

Mr. Alex. Mills has resigned a position in the Mandan freight office in order to engage in the drive-wheel business in Bismarck, in connection with duties in the railway office of this city. The Pioneer speaks of Mr. Mills in very complimentary terms.

In order to keep their promise to "turn no one away," Messrs. Emerson & Wakeman, of the merchants hotel, have put up a hall for sleeping rooms. They will put in the necessary furniture, and will be able to accommodate these between fifty and sixty people.

The man arrested by Officer McKee Wednesday night on suspicion of being the individual who attempted to break into the Branch residence, was fired \$75 yesterday for being drunk and disorderly. He was not prosecuted for housebreaking, as the evidence against him was insufficient.

The article written by the Rev. J. R. Deckard, of this city, in reply to certain misrepresentations of Dakota in an eastern religious journal, and which was published some weeks since in the Tribune, is being reprinted in an eastern journal. The Tribune has received a copy of the same, and is the last being the Real Estate Herald, of Syracuse, N. Y.

Deadwood Times: Dan Scott yesterday morning took his departure for the eastern portion of the territory. We understand that he will keep on the trail of the capital commission, and as soon as the plan of the future capital is set on foot, he will settle. We hope that he will succeed in his efforts and become what is seldom found, a wealthy newspaper man.

H. G. Macomber and A. M. Straub, of Augusta, Me., who came west with Frank Little, arriving at Clarke farm last Friday, were in the city on Monday. American Express company arrived next week are Dr. Briggs and wife, dentist; John Miller and wife, brick manufacturer; George Davis, painter; and Eugene Smith, who has for many years been ranked among the leading merchants of Augusta.

Officer Harper stopped several parties yesterday from fast driving on the streets. It appears that a great many of our citizens are not aware of the fact that there is a city ordinance prohibiting anyone from speeding their horses on the business streets, and we learn from the authorities that any party hereafter racing or speeding teams on Main street, will be promptly arrested and made to pay a fine.

Alex. McDonald, who has been with Charley Thompson at his Box man coal mines during the last two months, says the coal in Boxman Mine No. 1 is superior to Blossburg coal for gas or blacksmithing purposes. In one instance he says he welded a three inch shaft with it, and found it in every respect satisfactory for use in blacksmithing. The vein is six feet deep. Mr. McDonald has accepted the position of engineer on the steamer Undine.

The people of Bismarck will generally unite in welcoming to the social circles of the city Mr. W. B. Watson and bride, who arrived from the east Tuesday evening last. Mr. Watson is recognized as one of the solid business men of Bismarck, and he has a very warm friends who will rejoice in his union with so estimable a lady. The Tribune joins with other friends in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Watson a long and happy life.

A circular signed by General Freight Agent Hannaford, of the North Pacific road, states that all agents during the season of 1893, may bill fruit and ornamental trees to actual settlers along the line of the road free, it being agreed and understood that owners or shippers assume all liability for loss or damage from any cause

whatever, and that such shipments are for the personal use of consignees and not for speculation purposes. It is the desire of the management to have this announcement come under the notice of every settler in the prairie country.

The Emerald (Pa.) Indicator, of the 1st inst., has the following: Hon. Wm. H. Bratton, of Lewiston, Pa., with a large colony of the best citizens of Mifflin county, left for Bismarck, Dakota, on the 27th ult., for permanent settlement in the "Golden Northwest." We congratulate the people of Bismarck and county on the arrival of this important acquisition to their ranks. Mr. Bratton is one of the leading, influential, sterling men of central Pennsylvania, and will be the means of thousands moving to that section and bettering their condition.

Thomas W. Causby, formerly a clerk in the quartermaster's department, U. S. army, and who has lived in Dakota for many years, has connected himself with the real estate firm of Harmon, Maratta & McLean, of this city, for the purpose of selling lots and lands at public auction. We have known Mr. Causby since 1873, and heartily recommend him as a genial, wide-awake and enterprising gentleman. He is a good talker, and a man of a first class business, and will undoubtedly become a genuine boom for Bismarck.

The directors of the First National bank have determined to go ahead and erect their building without reference to adjoining property, as it seems impossible after several months negotiations to make arrangements for the 7th floor. It was proposed to erect early this summer. This is a great disappointment, but there seems to be no way to avoid it. The bids for the Dakota block will be opened to-day, and work of construction will be commenced as early as the weather will permit. This will be a seventy-five foot front, three stories, at the corner of Main and Second street.

Glendive Times, March 31. Mr. C. C. Lawrence closed his business yesterday in connection with the Yellowstone Land and Colonization company, by consummating a sale of town lots in Glendive, to McKenzie, Flannery, Geo. H. Fairchild, Dr. Porter, and Geo. H. De la Motte, of Bismarck, D. T., amounting to \$10,000. Mr. Fairchild, as agent for the syndicate, upon his arrival here, was much better pleased than he expected that he closed the bargain at once. This syndicate is composed of heavy capitalists and we are glad that they have become interested in the town, and hope to see big brick blocks erected as the result.

And now Mandan has a morning as well as an evening day, the Times having commenced a regular morning issue April 1. The editor says: "This is no April fool or election day, but an out-and-out bantam fighting cock, ready to doff its feathers, if need be, run on its legs, and fight with its beak and talons for the right. It will stand its ground, fighting as it is impossible, and dying is unknown." The Daily Times is a small three-column paper, though it promises to enlarge as soon as its patronage will warrant. It would seem that the Mandan daily journalism was fully occupied by the Pioneer—but that, perhaps, is none of the Tribune's business, and it hopes the "best man will win."

Up the Line.

Eggs are worth a dollar a dozen at Fort Macleod.

The Canadian Pacific road carries westward red Scotch Fife wheat for seedling purposes, free of charge.

White Sulphur Springs, M. T., has a debating club, which has adopted the unique name of "Tackle Anything Society."

Miss Jennie Conson owns several ranches in Meagher county, a large herd of sheep, and is in a fair way to become Montana's sheep queen.

White Sulphur Springs is easily satisfied. The husbandman says that among other evidences of prosperity noticed there the past week, was a dog fight.

At Regina, M. T., last month, the mounted police had to melt snow to supply themselves and their horses with water. The usual water supply was frozen solid.

The citizens of Northern Montana want a military post established nearer the boundary line, to provide for such contingencies as arose recently when the Crees raided the Marias.

Helena Independent: The mounted police stationed at Fort Macleod, have organized a base ball club. They ought to come down into Montana, and see how the flower of American muscle and skill handle themselves on the diamond field.

A petition has been circulated and numerous signed at Fort Macleod, asking the postmaster general of Canada to continue the mail route between there and Benton, even after the Canadian Pacific has passed Calgary.

The tunnel on the Queen of Hills and Homestake lodes Montana district, has been run in on the vein 180 feet, and at a point ninety feet beneath the surface, the ore body is fire brick thick. The ore is rich in wire, brittle, and impregnated with silver, and it also shows some ruby silver.

The following item from a northwest territory paper gives a hint of the way they manipulate booms up in that country. It is rumored that a certain German has sold out his interest in section twenty-six, so we expect to see the seat of government moved to the Bell farm, as this great man has an interest in it.

The River.

The "Big Rily," which in a few days, will send its mighty torrent of muddy water from the upper country, and make glad the hearts of the river navigators, is still locked solidly in the embrace of winter. The boats lie at the wharf awaiting the break-up, "idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean." The stillness about them is almost ghostlike. The silence which surrounds them is as impressive as the first glimpse of the big bridge to the freshly arrived tundra.

The Sioux City Journal says the figures of Ed. Comings and T. C. Power, in the recent bids for the river business between Sioux City and Bismarck were so close—the difference being but about \$8 on the whole contract—that the award has long remained in doubt. Power's bid was the lower, and for that reason it is supposed the contract is awarded him. Mr. Charles, who is the representative of the Benton line at Sioux City, states that the steamers Behan and Gen. Terry will probably be employed to carry on the contract.

Sioux City Journal: The steamer Helena was brought to this side of the river yesterday and tied up at the foot of Nebraska street. The repairs on the boat have cost about \$5,000, and she is now regarded the most completely equipped steamer in this harbor. She will probably be sent to Bismarck to deliver a load of all other steamers from this city, and be employed in the river.

The New Postmaster General.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 4.—The agent of the Associated Press here received the following this afternoon:

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 4.—Judge Gresham has just been notified by the secretary of state of his appointment as postmaster general, and that his commission was signed by the president. He authorizes me to say that he will accept. He is now holding court here, but the term will adjourn this week.

[Signed] CHARLES HOLSTERN, U. S. Attorney.

THE NEWS IN NEW YORK.

New York, April 4.—The president's action in appointing Judge Gresham as Indian postmaster general, is commented upon favorably in political circles. Judge Gresham was a brilliant soldier during the rebellion, and was appointed to his present position as judge of

the United States district court by President Grant. He is able and thoroughly independent.

JUDGE GRESHAM'S RECORD.

Mr. Gresham was born in Harrison county, Indiana, in 1823. He was educated in his native state, and after graduation at the Indiana state university in Bloomington, studied law and soon afterwards began to practice at Corydon, the county seat of Harrison county. He was, from the first, successful as a lawyer, and took an active part in the politics of the state. Shortly before the outbreak of the late civil war, he was elected representative in the state legislature, and in 1861 he was chairman of the house committee on military affairs. While occupying this position he co-operated so faithfully and energetically with Gov. Morton in the organization of the state militia, and in raising and forwarding troops, that the latter on the 18th of September, 1861, commissioned him lieutenant colonel of the Thirty-eighth regiment of Indiana volunteers. On the 20th of March, 1862, he was promoted to be colonel of the Fifty-third Indiana, and on the 11th of August, 1863, to brigadier general of volunteers. He participated in the siege of Corinth, siege and capture of Vicksburg, and siege of Jackson, Miss., and up to the 8th of January, 1864, commanded the third brigade, fourth division of the Seventeenth army corps. He was brevetted major general for distinguished gallantry, and on January 1, 1864, was promoted to the rank of major general, and was assigned to the command of the division of the Seventeenth corps until July of the same year, when he was severely wounded in the action before Atlanta. He was mustered out of service on the 30th of April, 1866, and as soon as his health and strength were fully restored he returned to his partnership with Judge Butler, of New Albany, and resumed the practice of law in that city. During the war Gen. Gresham's personal relations with Gen. Grant were very friendly and cordial, and when the latter became president of the United States, he was appointed Mr. Grant's first lieutenant, and in 1869, he was appointed to the position of chief justice of the Indiana. This position he still holds. In 1881 he was strongly urged for a place in the cabinet of President Garfield, and there is reason to believe that the representations of his friends in his behalf were then regarded with much favor.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In Barleigh County From March 15, 1893 to April 3, 1893.

Daniel Williams to Edward L. Rawson, lots 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 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634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 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1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 11